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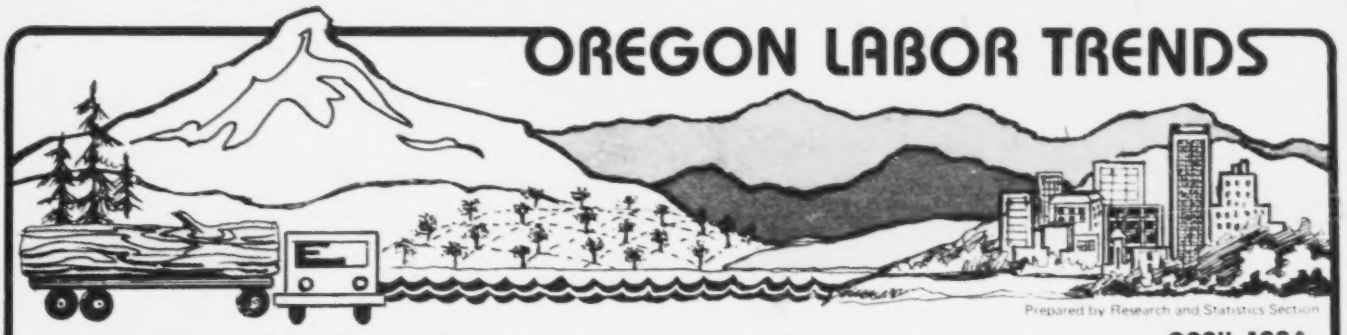
OREGON LABOR TRENDS



Prepared by Research and Statistics Section

STATE OF OREGON • EMPLOYMENT DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

APRIL 1984

MARCH INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon	S.A.	Raw
Mar. '84	9.2	10.7
Feb. '84	8.8	10.9
U.S.		
Mar. '84	7.8	8.1
Feb. '84	7.8	8.4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon	1977=100
Mar. 1984:	106.1
Feb. 1984:	106.0
Mar. 1983:	101.6
Mar. 1982:	103.4
Mar. 1981:	110.4
Mar. 1980:	114.0

DIFFUSION INDEX

Oregon	
Mar. 1984:	64.7
Feb. 1984:	62.8
Jan. 1984:	59.3
Dec. 1983:	58.1
Nov. 1983:	59.7

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon	
Feb. 1984:	38.7
Jan. 1984:	39.3
Feb. 1983:	38.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1967=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland SMSA	
Mar. 1984	298.0
Year Change	+ 4.7%
U.S.	
Mar. 1984	307.3
Year Change	+ 4.7%

Portland Hotline 221-4132

MONTHLY ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

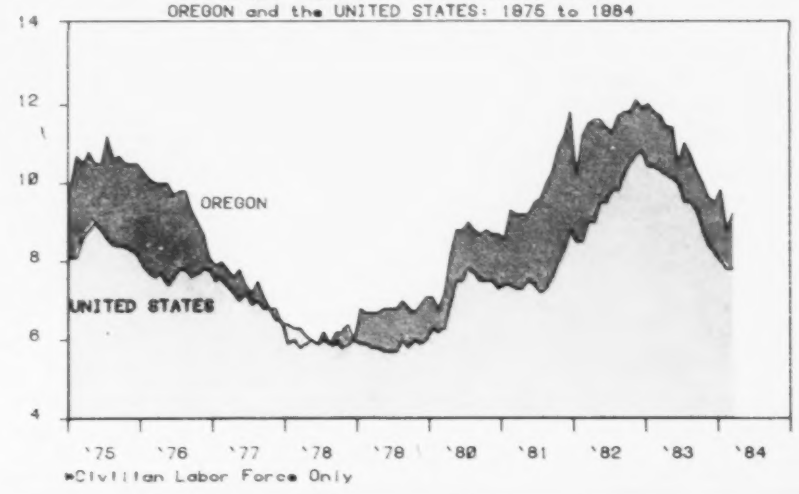
Gary Barker

March's economic statistics, for both the U.S. and Oregon, showed a slowing from the pace set in prior months. Nationwide the record has unquestionably pointed toward recovery for some time with sharp gains in auto sales, moderation in interest rates, expanded job counts, etc., yet the March report suggested a slightly different tone. Most noticeable was the deceleration evident in the the jobless rate. The U.S. seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate held at 7.8% in March, unchanged from February. This was the first time in six months that the U.S. rate failed to decline.

In Oregon during the first two months of 1984 the economy displayed some exceptionally strong gains. January's wage and salary employment index, for example, a measure usually moving only a few tenths at a time, shot up nearly two full points. February's unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, dove a full point to 8.8% of the labor force. Then the story changed. March's offering came in a spirit of moderation breaking the earlier "spiking" tendency. Employment expanded some more, but at a decelerated pace. And the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged back up .4 to 9.2% in March. Although the number of unemployed dipped 1,000 in March to 140,000, a reduction of about 6,000 more would have been necessary to sustain the 8.8% rate shown in February.

On the employment side of the picture mostly positive results were evident. At 106.1 in March the nonfarm employment index

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
OREGON and the UNITED STATES: 1975 to 1984



*Civilian Labor Force Only

RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	1/ Mar. 1984	2/ Feb. 1984	Change	% Change	5/ Mar. 1983
Civilian Labor Force 3/	1,303,300	1,293,200	10,100	+0.8	1,322,600
Unemployment	140,000	141,000	- 1,000	-0.7	170,700
Percent of Labor Force	10.7	10.9	xxx	xxx	12.9
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	9.2	8.8	xxx	xxx	11.7
Total Employment 4/	1,163,300	1,152,200	11,100	1.0	1,151,900

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. 4/ Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants. 5/ Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1983 and January 1984, data for 1984 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	1/ Mar. 1984	2/ Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Change From Feb. 1984	Change From Mar. 1983
TOTAL 3/	980,000	972,200	940,100	7,800	39,900
Wage & Salary Employment Index 4/	106.1	106.0	101.6	xxx	xxx
Diffusion Index 5/	64.7	62.8	53.5	xxx	xxx
Total Manufacturing	191,500	189,500	178,100	2,000	13,400
Durable Goods	140,000	138,600	128,200	1,400	11,800
Lumber & Wood Products	64,000	63,300	57,200	700	6,800
Logging & Sawmills	32,600	32,200	29,900	400	2,700
Veneer & Plywood	17,400	17,400	16,900	0	500
Millwork & Structural Wood	8,400	8,200	6,000	200	2,400
Mobile Homes	1,700	1,700	1,300	0	400
Other Wood Products	3,900	3,800	3,100	100	800
Furniture & Fixtures	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	100
Primary Metals	8,600	8,400	7,200	200	1,400
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel	4,600	4,500	3,900	100	700
Nonferrous Metals	4,000	3,900	3,300	100	700
Fabricated Metals	9,800	9,600	8,700	200	1,100
Fabricated Structural Metals	4,400	4,200	3,700	200	700
Other Fabricated Metals	5,400	5,400	5,000	0	400
Machinery	15,500	15,400	15,000	100	500
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	11,700	11,500	9,900	200	1,800
Transportation Equipment	8,200	8,300	7,400	- 100	800
Instruments & Related Products	14,500	14,400	15,500	100	- 1,000
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,200	0	300
Nondurable Goods	51,500	50,900	49,900	600	1,600
Food & Kindred Products	21,200	20,800	20,900	400	300
Canning & Preserving	11,400	10,800	11,400	600	0
Other Food Products	9,800	10,000	9,500	- 200	300
Textile Mill Products	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Apparel	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
Paper & Allied Products	9,300	9,300	9,300	0	0
Printing & Publishing	10,700	10,600	10,200	100	500
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	200
Petroleum Refining	500	500	500	0	0
Rubber & Plastic Products	2,700	2,600	2,300	100	400
Leather Products	500	500	400	0	100

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Change From Feb. 1984	Change From Mar. 1983
(cont.)					
Total Nonmanufacturing	788,500	782,700	762,000	5,800	26,500
Mining & Quarrying	1,700	1,600	1,400	100	300
Construction	23,200	23,500	22,300	- 300	900
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	55,600	55,800	54,600	- 200	1,000
Transportation	32,600	32,700	30,600	- 100	2,000
Railroad	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	100
Trucking & Warehousing	16,700	16,800	15,400	- 100	1,300
Other Transportation	10,500	10,500	9,900	0	600
Communications	14,700	14,800	15,200	- 100	- 500
Utilities	8,300	8,300	8,800	0	- 500
Trade	244,700	242,700	231,600	2,000	13,100
Wholesale Trade	62,700	62,300	60,700	400	2,000
Durable Goods	37,100	36,900	35,700	200	1,400
Nondurable Goods	25,600	25,400	25,000	200	600
Retail Trade	182,000	180,400	170,900	1,600	11,100
General Merchandise	23,500	24,100	22,600	- 600	900
Food Stores	28,100	28,200	25,800	- 100	2,300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	23,300	22,800	20,800	500	2,500
Other Retail Trade	107,100	105,300	101,700	1,800	5,400
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	65,800	65,200	63,300	600	2,500
Banking & Credit Agencies	23,500	23,300	23,400	200	100
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	42,300	41,900	39,900	400	2,400
Services	198,100	195,600	191,400	2,500	6,700
Hotels & Personal Services	23,000	22,600	22,500	400	500
Health Services	67,800	67,300	65,700	500	2,100
Other Services	107,300	105,700	103,200	1,600	4,100
Government	199,400	198,300	197,400	1,100	2,000
Federal Government	28,800	28,800	28,100	0	700
State Government	53,100	52,800	52,100	300	1,000
Education	23,200	23,300	22,800	- 100	400
Other State	29,900	29,500	29,300	400	600
Local Government	117,500	116,700	117,200	800	300
Education	76,400	76,000	76,000	400	400
Other Local	41,100	40,700	41,200	400	- 100
Labor-Management Disputes	900	900	200	0	700

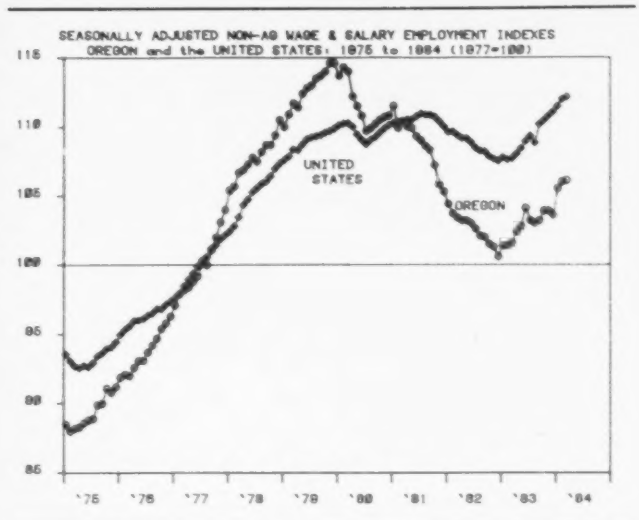
1/ Preliminary

2/ Revised

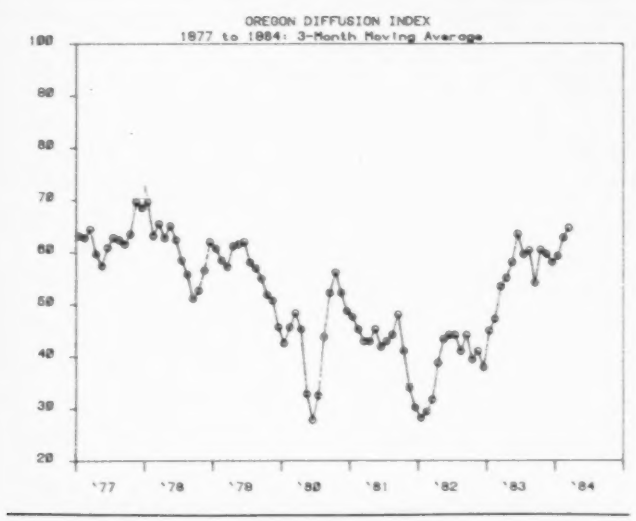
3/ Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. NOTE: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.



was up 0.1 over the month indicating expansion in the job count, just much less expansion than was evident in some earlier months. More encouraging was the diffusion index, a precursor of future economic performance, which moved to 64.7 in March from 62.8 in February.



The important goods producing or manufacturing industries again offered solid support to the economic recovery under way in Oregon. Lumber and wood products manufacturers added 700 workers in March, a month when almost no change was expected. Bucking the wet weather, spurred on by steady prices for most wood products, and banking on hope for the months ahead, wood products employment stacked up favorably in March. At 64,000 employment, this vitally important sector of the state's economy now stands at 75% of the pre-recessionary peak of 85,100 - a total that will probably not be reached again. Retrenchments created by the recession, the demise of antiquated mills, high transportation costs, competition from the south and Canada, and declining availability of old growth timber have all taken their toll on the wood products producers in Oregon and the Northwest. Nevertheless, even though the lumber and wood employment total is off the earlier mark, it is well above the recessionary low of 51,700 in January 1982.

Elsewhere in durable goods small but steady employment gains again typified the scene. With the lone exception of instruments and related products all sectors of durable goods are above the year ago figure and have been for some time. Not to leave the instruments portion out in the cold, the annual deficit in that sector has begun to narrow in recent months.

The job gains in durable goods are especially encouraging to see since this sector is generally slow to move and is dependent on large capital investment. It is also an industrial conglomerate that sets the pace for much of the rest of the state's economy. The gains are further signals that the economy is on the mend.

In nondurable goods manufacturing the dominant food and kindred products sector showed the strongest change due to the addition of 600 workers in canning and preserving. Repackaging and potato processing account for most of the upturn.

Construction employment, though 900 above the year ago figure, is only slowly starting to build in Oregon. Over the month employment went down 300 when it should have been going up (under normal seasonal trends) by about 1,000. At the heart of the state's home building dilemma is: (a) the recent recession which drove thousands out of the state seeking jobs and created a surplus of vacant homes (b) the cost of new home construction (c) concern over the future by the lending institutions and (d) the weather. From the list only the weather is likely to change soon which may allow some additional work, but may not be enough to create any real momentum.

Trade employment advanced 2,000 in March and shows a 13,100 (5.7%) "better than average" gain over last year's data. Jobs are increasingly available in the trade industries, particularly in the retail portion. For many workers 1984 offers a stability missing in recent years. One specific example of the improving economy is in the auto sector where sales are nearly double that of year ago levels.

The month to month gains posted in services (+2,500) were widespread throughout the industry. Business services employment has responded to the ever improving economic climate with the addition of more and more workers. Hotels and personal services have shown expansion, too, as people seek out more recreational pursuits. Economic stability and job security can be expected to further these pursuits for leisure.

Government employment, meanwhile, has been largely lacklustre. Coping with tight budgets government generally is lagging and is not expected to keep up with the rest of the economy.

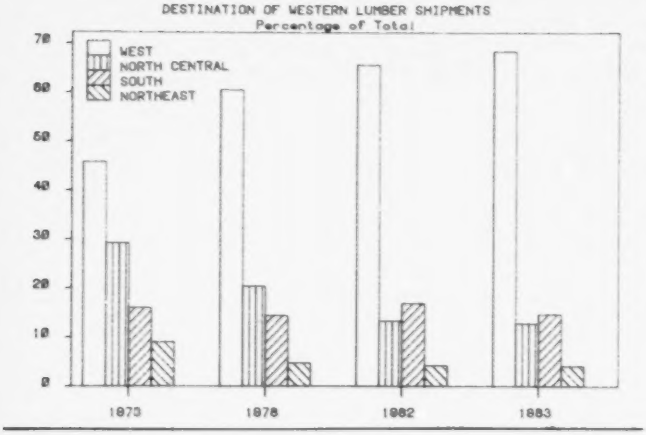
Overall, March's economic statistics showed a tempering effect following several months of solid-to-substantial improvement. The change is less an indication the economy might be shifting direction and more indicative of the fact that any one month's data can be misleading. January and February showed signs of an exceptionally strong recovery in progress. March pointed to very mild improvement. The actual path of Oregon's economy is somewhere in between along a trail of continued moderate gains - a favorable direction to follow in 1984. □

WESTERN LUMBER STAYS CLOSER TO HOME

Ken Rocco

According to the Western Wood Products Association, domestic shipments of western softwood production increased 26% in 1983, from 12.6 billion board feet in 1982 to 15.9 billion board feet last year. The Western shipments comprised an overall 41% of the market with the West followed by Canada and the South as leading producers.

Despite the fact that Western softwood was shipped to every state last year, the long-term trend of Western wood being supplanted by other suppliers in the mid-West, East, and South continued in 1983. Back in 1973 the Northeast, North Central, and South received 54% of all Western wood produced and shipped. By 1978 the proportion of Western wood shipped east dropped to 40%. Last year only 32% of all Western wood was shipped to non-Western states. The market loss is largely due to the import of competitively priced Canadian lumber and the increased output of Southern Yellow Pine products.



The continuation of this trend toward Western wood being used in Western states should be taken into consideration when looking at housing start statistics and their relationship to economic conditions in Oregon. At one time, when housing starts nationwide went up, Oregon's economic picture brightened considerably. Last year, even though housing starts jumped strongly, a parallel increase in Oregon's economic situation was not as evident. The reason is that the bulk of these starts were coming in areas of the country where suppliers of wood other than Oregon mills had captured the market. If housing start statistics show growth due to building in the South, North Central, and Northeast, the economic impact on Oregon will not be as strong or as direct as it once was.

Housing starts in 1983 showed their greatest percentage improvement in the West, up by 86% over 1982. The total number of new starts was up by 176,600 to 382,000. Since nationwide starts rose by 632,300, the west's share of the new starts in 1983 was 28%. The South saw a 58% increase over 1982 for a gain of 345,000 units, or 55% of the gain nationally. Total Southern starts numbered 936,000 which also accounts for 55% of the total U.S. housing starts. The Northeast and North Central each had gains in 1983 of roughly 45%. The table shows the number of starts for 1982 and 1983 by region.

Housing forecasts for 1984 indicate that starts should range up to a rate of 1.8 or 1.9 million units in the first half of the year before slipping to 1.6 million by year end. The average for the year should be slightly higher than 1983's 1.7 million units. Regional patterns of starts are not expected to differ significantly from 1983. Since the Western states bought 68% of all Western produced lumber last year, it is apparent that the Western producers' future lies closer to home. California was the recipient of 29% of all Western wood produced in 1983 followed by Oregon with 13%. Washington received 8% and all of the other Western states combined for another 18% of the total production.

Even though housing starts jumped strongly in 1983, up 60% over the recession year of 1982, and will remain up at least through 1984, wood products consumption has not enjoyed the same trend. Per unit wood consumption is on the decline due to the down-sizing of single family homes and the jump in the number of multi-family units and condominiums being built.An additional factor is that the typical western home tends to be smaller than the national average. Housing is by far the most important single user of wood products, but captures only roughly 40% of lumber and wood production. The remainder goes for export, nonresidential new construction, industrial use, repair, and remodeling work.

The long-term trend for Western producers looks more promising despite the disruption of past market advantages. Canadian production will run into shipping and availability problems eventually. The farther north cutting occurs, the lower the timber quality and the farther away the timber is from market. In the short-term lumber imports from Canada are expected to increase, however. Last year Canadian lumber imports totaled approximately 11.5 billion board feet, up nearly one-third from

Housing Starts by Region
(THOUSANDS)

	South	West	North Central	Northeast	U.S. Total
1982 Starts	591.0	205.4	149.1	116.7	1,062.2
% of U.S.	55.6%	19.3%	14.0%	11.0%	100.0%
1983 Starts	936.0	382.0	217.4	167.7	1,703.1
% of U.S.	55.0%	22.4%	12.8%	9.8%	100.0%
82-83 % Change	58.4%	86.0%	45.8%	43.7%	60.3%
Region as % of U.S. Change	53.8%	27.6%	10.7%	8.0%	100.0%

1982. There are also questions concerning the sustainability of Canadian lumber production since environmental conditions in the far north make replanting difficult.

Adding to the Northwest's short-term problem, Southern U.S. producers are expected to gain in market share for pulp, paper, plywood, fibreboard, and waferboard in the coming years. Many timber companies in the South are concentrating their efforts on producing fiber for paper, pulp, and recently developed plywood substitutes by replanting fast growing trees. Southern dimensional lumber is mainly produced from smaller private ownerships where replanting efforts do not meet harvest rates. Rising stumpage costs in the South are expected to eventually cut into the profit margins of producers thereby reducing that region's advantage. The Pacific Northwest's return to superior competitive advantage in lumber production given current conditions and trends is slated for early in the 21st century.

Each of the major divisions of the Northwest's forest products industry is facing challenges. The logging industry is faced with the pending resolution of the timber contract issue. The lumber industry is faced with finding new overseas markets for its products. The plywood industry is facing the challenge of fighting substitute products. Two products in particular, waferboard and oriented strand board, may compete with Northwest plywood which is already being forced to contend with the growing Southern Pine plywood industry. Waferboard is made from thin slices of logs bound by wax and resin which are then layered and made into panels under heat and pressure. Oriented strand board (OSB) is made by criss-crossing narrow strands of wood in layers and then binding them with resin. Production figures for 1983 are estimated at somewhere near 3 billion board feet in the U.S. and Canada. Another 2 billion board feet of capacity could be added by 1985 considering the number of plants being constructed. Plants are located in areas where large stands of fast growing forests can be found and in close proximity to the major consumers, currently the East and Midwest. More than three-fourths of all waferboard and OSB is used in sheathing and underlayment, the same uses that the bulk of plywood is geared toward. The biggest advantage to these plywood alternatives is in cost; claims of greater durability and strength are being contested by the plywood industry. □

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

State	1983 Rank	1983	1982	Change
West Virginia	1	18.0	13.9	4.1
Michigan	2	14.2	15.5	-1.3
Alabama	3	13.7	14.4	-0.7
Mississippi	4	12.6	11.0	1.6
Ohio	5	12.2	12.5	-0.3
Louisiana	6	11.8	10.3	1.5
Pennsylvania	6	11.8	10.9	0.9
Washington D. C.	8	11.7	10.6	1.1
Kentucky	8	11.7	10.6	1.1
Tennessee	10	11.5	11.8	-0.3
Illinois	11	11.4	11.3	0.1
Washington	12	11.2	12.1	-0.9
Indiana	13	11.1	11.9	-0.8
Oregon	**14**	**10.8**	**11.5**	**-0.7**
Wisconsin	15	10.4	10.7	-0.3
Alaska	16	10.3	9.9	0.4
Arkansas	17	10.1	9.8	0.3
New Mexico	17	10.1	9.2	0.9
South Carolina	19	10.0	10.8	-0.8
Missouri	20	9.9	9.2	0.7
Idaho	21	9.8	9.8	0.0
Nevada	21	9.8	10.1	-0.3
California	23	9.7	9.9	-0.2
Utah	24	9.2	7.8	1.4
Arizona	25	9.1	9.9	-0.8
Maine	26	9.0	8.6	0.4
Oklahoma	26	9.0	5.7	3.3
North Carolina	28	8.9	9.0	-0.1
Montana	29	8.8	8.6	0.2
Florida	30	8.6	8.2	0.4
New York	30	8.6	8.6	0.0
Wyoming	32	8.4	5.8	2.6
Rhode Island	33	8.3	10.2	-1.9
Minnesota	34	8.2	7.8	0.4
Delaware	35	8.1	8.5	-0.4
Iowa	35	8.1	8.5	-0.4
Texas	37	8.0	6.9	1.1
New Jersey	38	7.8	9.0	-1.2
Georgia	39	7.5	7.8	-0.3
Maryland	40	6.9	8.4	-1.5
Massachusetts	40	6.9	7.9	-1.0
Vermont	40	6.9	6.9	0.0
Colorado	43	6.6	7.7	-1.1
Hawaii	44	6.5	6.7	-0.2
Kansas	45	6.1	6.3	-0.2
Virginia	45	6.1	7.7	-1.6
Connecticut	47	6.0	6.9	-0.9

EMPLOYERS' CORNER 'KNOW YOUR EMPLOYMENT DIVISION WEEK'

Dorothy Monnier

Once again through the efforts of the 600 employers associated with the Job Service Employer Committee's (JSEC's), government and business are working effectively together.

Governor Atiyeh will sign an official proclamation the end of April proclaiming May 6 thru May 12, 1984 as "KNOW YOUR EMPLOYMENT DIVISION week". All local Employment Division offices will be organizing various activities in response to the Governor's proclamation. The Job Service Employer Committees and other community organizations will be assisting with this promotion. A few of the activities and publicity planned are: Open Houses, Booths in Shopping Malls, Community Clean-up Projects, Newspaper, Television and Radio announcements.

The purpose of this week is to acquaint employers, applicants and claimants with all the services available to them. □

WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS IN YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITY ..... BECOME INVOLVED.....

HOURS & EARNINGS – EXPECTATIONS SPUR HIRING

Mark Hunt

The sustained economic recovery evident in Oregon has fostered growing anticipation that business will continue to improve. Though problems such as rising energy costs and persistently high interest rates will sometimes slow progress, the tunnel is getting shorter and the light at the end brighter. A good example of this improving trend is found in hours and earnings. In February the workweek average fell .6 to 38.7, while production worker employment rose 2,000. Feeling more secure about the future, employers are moving from a dependence on overtime work to hiring additional workers thus reducing the average workweek.

The forest products industry led the way in Oregon's recovery beginning last spring. Average weekly hours climbed to and then above the 40 hour workweek. During this time production worker employment did increase, but not nearly as dramatically as did weekly hours. The year 1984 is not likely to follow the same course. Production worker employment appears to be on the move, while the workweek average has slipped from year ago levels. In fact only Other Wood Products has countered this trend by posting an increase in both production worker employment and over-the-year change in weekly hours.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS 1/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.2/ 1984	Jan.3/ 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb.2/ 1984	Jan.3/ 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb.2/ 1984	Jan.3/ 1984	Feb. 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING 4/	$407.12	$411.08	$392.58	38.7	39.3	38.3	$10.52	$10.46	$10.25
Durable Goods	416.30	421.74	407.29	39.2	39.9	39.2	10.62	10.57	10.39
Lumber & Wood Products	420.90	437.40	426.38	38.9	39.8	39.7	10.82	10.99	10.74
Logging & Sawmills	451.61	468.06	459.55	39.1	39.7	40.1	11.55	11.79	11.46
Veneer & Plywood	428.08	443.30	424.66	39.6	40.3	40.1	10.81	11.00	10.59
Millwork & Struct Wood	318.57	340.75	313.50	37.7	39.9	38.0	8.45	8.54	8.25
Mobile Homes	253.56	244.61	274.86	32.3	33.1	34.4	7.85	7.39	7.99
Other Wood Products	430.95	447.58	405.47	39.5	40.8	39.1	10.91	10.97	10.37
Furniture & Fixtures	265.44	261.46	247.68	33.9	34.0	34.4	7.83	7.69	7.20
Primary Metals	489.14	513.97	491.10	41.7	43.3	39.1	11.73	11.87	12.56
Fabricated Metals	378.02	388.68	370.63	38.3	39.5	37.1	9.87	9.84	9.99
Machinery	416.93	408.24	403.10	40.4	40.5	38.1	10.32	10.08	10.58
Nondurable Goods	378.42	378.75	351.91	37.1	37.5	35.8	10.20	10.10	9.83
Food & Kindred Products	318.62	312.12	295.68	35.8	36.0	33.6	8.90	8.67	8.80
Canning & Preserving	263.34	252.34	222.65	34.2	34.1	30.5	7.70	7.40	7.30
Other Food Products	396.62	399.25	396.43	38.1	38.8	37.9	10.41	10.29	10.46
Textile Mill Products	225.51	213.24	225.20	37.9	35.6	38.3	5.95	5.99	5.88
Apparel	221.13	212.14	200.39	40.5	38.5	36.5	5.46	5.51	5.49
Paper & Allied Products	559.47	559.08	515.44	40.6	41.2	40.3	13.78	13.57	12.79
Printing & Publishing	402.60	416.42	372.03	35.1	36.4	34.1	11.47	11.44	10.91
Construction 4/	474.33	494.67	532.33	32.6	33.0	31.8	14.55	14.99	16.74
Communications & Utilities 5/	482.49	514.80	441.90	39.1	40.0	38.9	12.34	12.87	11.36
Trade 5/	281.39	283.40	273.70	33.3	33.9	33.5	8.45	8.36	8.17
Wholesale Trade	376.99	390.37	366.52	37.4	37.9	37.4	10.08	10.30	9.80
Retail Trade	235.06	232.96	226.49	31.3	32.0	31.5	7.51	7.28	7.19
Banking & Insurance	260.26	273.42	258.08						
State & Local Government	318.89	320.11	306.15						

1/ Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Revised
4/ Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
5/ Data for nonsupervisory employes only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

Limitations must also be recognized. The Pacific Northwest is gradually moving toward diversification, with less reliance on its natural resources. Accordingly, Lumber and Wood Products employment can be expected to level off at some point. The outcome will be a return to traditional swings in production activity within this sector.

Joining up with recovery-minded forest products are a number of other manufacturing industries. The Other Durable sector is reporting downward pressure on weekly hours with the addition of new production workers. Workweek averages for Primary and Fabricated Metals fell by 1.6 and 1.2 hours, respectively. The resultant decline in overtime hours for Primary Metals also served to reduce hourly earning by $.14 in February. Lean inventories held by many of the metals manufacturers coupled with anticipated increases in capital spending has reinforced this optimistic outlook. Nationally, new orders for durable goods fell slightly in February, following rapid growth in earlier months. In Oregon, however, the decline was not as widespread. Heavy equipment producers of machinery were most affected. The net result was a modest .1 drop in weekly hours. Part of the reason for the slight drop in weekly hours is due to an upturn in selected high-tech oriented machinery manufacturers, which also pushed weekly earnings $.24 higher for the month.

Changing market demands are buffeting Oregon's Food and Kindred Products manufacturers. These changing demands are not all negative though. Increased demand for potatoes has many processors running strong. Coupled with a higher level of "repack", average weekly hours were 3.7 ahead of year ago levels in Canning and Preserving. Hourly earnings have also jumped by $.30 for February and $.40 over the year due to increased overtime. Falling production activity for sugar, meat, and grain processors combined to push the Other Food Products workweek average .7 hours lower.

Elsewhere, Other Nondurable Goods reflects healthier Textile and Apparel sectors. In each, the workweek average has shown indications of being on the mend. Textile manufacturers in Oregon are heavily reliant on wool so the recent return to this basic fiber is certainly helping. And with an improving economy more individuals are turning to recreational pursuits. The result is an increase in demand for recreational type apparel, where the average workweek for February is now a healthy 40.5 or 4.0 hours above year ago levels.

Construction continues to be mired in an over-supply of homes, too few eligible buyers, and foul weather. Weekly hours edged .4 lower in February. Declining overtime hours also pushed Construction average hourly earnings $.44 lower for the month. The health of Oregon's Construction industry has been leaning heavily on improvements and repair to the bridge and road system this past year. By nature this activity is extremely dependent on weather ... and funding. The funds are there through increases in state and federal surface fuel taxes so now its up to the weather.

Both Wholesale and Retail Trade activity settled lower according to average weekly hours reported for February. The normal downturn was delayed by strong post-holiday buying. While consumers have now eased up on buying, they are still going strong in comparison to recent years. Retail Trade non-supervisory employment is 7,600 above year ago levels. The influx of new employees has the workweek average low by comparison to earlier years. Yet, the improving job picture has added confidence to most households and the current level of activity may well be a breathing spell before another push this spring.

Oregon's economy is subject to many variables. Slower growth nationally could be a positive factor --if it serves to hold down interest rates by lessening the demand on the available money supply. If not, interest rates may climb again and stifle the economic strides made thus far. To increase production by hiring more workers is only cost effective if business continues to improve. That will be the true test of our expectations.□

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

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Send comments, questions, and address changes ATTN: R&S-LMI or Phone (503) 378-8657 or toll free 1-800-237-3710 ext. 8-8657.

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EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1983 Benchmark
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OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1983 1/

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,337.0	1,310.0	1,315.2	1,322.6	1,330.9	1,344.7	1,379.2	1,352.1	1,347.7	1,343.2	1,339.4	1,331.2	1,327.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	145.0	180.5	177.8	170.7	159.3	154.9	140.5	138.7	128.6	117.3	116.8	123.3	131.6
Percent of Labor Force 2/	10.8	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.0	11.5	10.2	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.9
Seasonally Adjuste Percent	10.8	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.4	10.5	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.5
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,192.0	1,129.5	1,137.4	1,151.9	1,171.6	1,189.8	1,238.7	1,213.4	1,219.1	1,225.9	1,222.6	1,207.9	1,196.2

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1983 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	963.6	929.7	931.9	940.1	952.6	963.6	988.9	963.1	965.4	984.2	989.0	982.4	976.4
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	102.9	101.4	101.4	101.6	102.4	102.8	104.1	103.2	103.0	103.2	103.9	103.9	103.6
Diffusion Index 5/	56.3	45.0	47.3	53.5	55.1	58.1	63.5	59.6	60.4	54.2	60.5	59.7	58.1
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	187.0	176.3	176.1	178.1	179.5	182.2	192.8	191.7	197.0	198.6	195.5	189.4	186.3
Durable Goods	133.7	126.3	126.6	128.2	129.8	131.8	137.2	138.0	138.4	138.2	137.2	136.5	135.6
Lumber & Wood Products	62.0	54.7	56.0	57.2	58.8	60.9	65.1	65.8	66.7	66.3	65.5	63.9	63.2
Logging & Sawmills	32.1	28.2	29.3	29.9	30.2	31.6	34.3	34.4	34.8	34.5	33.5	32.5	31.9
Veneer & Plywood	17.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.4
Millwork & Structural Wood	7.4	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Mobile Homes	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Other Wood Products	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8
Furniture & Fixtures	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9
Primary Metals	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Nonferrous Metals	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Fabricated Metals	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.3
Fabricated Structural Metals	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0
Other Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Machinery	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.3
Transportation Equipment	7.0	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.1	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.0
Instruments & Related Products	14.8	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	53.3	50.0	49.5	49.9	49.7	50.4	55.6	53.7	58.6	60.4	58.3	52.9	50.7
Food & Kindred Products	23.8	20.8	20.5	20.9	20.9	21.1	26.1	24.3	28.9	30.6	28.6	23.0	20.4
Canning and Preserving	13.8	10.8	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	16.1	14.2	19.0	20.3	18.1	12.5	10.3
Other Food Products	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.1
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Apparel	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.5
Printing & Publishing	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Petroleum Refining	0.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Leather Products	0.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

1983 CONT.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	776.6	753.4	755.8	762.0	773.1	781.4	796.1	771.4	768.4	785.6	793.5	793.0	790.1
Mining & Quarrying	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
Construction	26.4	23.0	22.3	22.3	23.9	25.3	27.6	28.8	29.9	30.6	30.1	27.9	25.5
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	54.9	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.7	55.1	55.9	56.1	50.7	56.5	56.0	55.7	55.5
Transportation	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.2	31.9	32.3	32.4	33.1	32.7	32.4	32.2
Railroad	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.5	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.1
Other Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0
Communications	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1	9.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
Utilities	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4
Trade	242.2	230.3	228.8	231.6	236.3	240.2	246.3	246.4	247.6	249.6	247.9	250.8	252.4
Wholesale Trade	62.0	60.1	60.1	60.7	60.7	61.4	62.5	62.5	62.9	63.7	63.5	63.6	62.9
Durable Goods	36.5	35.4	35.4	35.7	36.1	36.5	37.0	37.0	36.9	37.2	37.1	37.1	36.9
Nondurable Goods	25.5	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.6	24.9	25.5	25.5	26.0	26.5	26.4	26.5	26.0
Retail Trade	180.2	170.2	168.7	170.9	175.6	178.8	183.8	183.9	184.7	185.9	184.4	187.2	189.5
General Merchandise	24.0	23.9	23.1	22.6	22.9	22.8	23.3	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.3	26.4	27.8
Food Stores	27.6	25.9	25.7	25.8	27.2	27.6	28.3	28.8	28.6	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.7
Auto Dealers & Services Stations	22.1	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	22.9
Other Retail Trade	106.5	100.0	99.4	101.7	104.2	106.6	109.8	108.8	109.3	110.7	108.7	109.1	110.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.7	62.6	62.6	63.3	64.1	64.4	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.0	65.4	65.5	65.5
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.5	23.6
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	41.3	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.8	41.2	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.0	42.0	41.9
Services	193.9	187.1	189.8	191.4	194.5	195.2	197.2	195.7	195.8	196.7	195.8	193.6	193.7
Hotels & Personal Services	23.1	22.1	22.0	22.5	23.5	23.4	23.9	24.1	23.8	23.5	23.2	22.6	22.3
Health Services	66.6	65.2	65.4	65.7	66.3	66.1	67.1	67.4	67.8	67.8	67.3	66.5	66.6
Other Services	104.2	99.8	102.4	103.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	104.2	104.2	105.4	105.3	104.5	104.8
Government	192.9	194.9	196.5	197.4	198.2	199.6	201.8	176.4	176.4	184.4	196.5	198.0	195.9
Federal	29.2	28.1	27.9	28.1	28.3	29.1	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.2	29.7	29.1	29.2
State Government	51.9	51.7	52.2	52.1	52.6	52.7	54.1	49.2	49.5	49.5	53.7	53.1	51.8
Education	21.5	22.5	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.4	17.7	17.4	17.7	23.0	23.2	22.7
Other State	30.4	29.2	29.3	29.3	30.0	30.1	31.7	31.5	32.1	31.8	30.7	29.9	29.1
Local Government	111.8	115.1	116.4	117.2	117.3	117.8	117.4	96.7	96.6	104.7	113.1	115.8	114.9
Education	69.9	73.5	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.9	74.3	52.8	52.8	62.8	71.8	74.5	74.0
Other Local	41.9	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.8	41.9	43.1	43.9	43.8	41.9	41.3	41.3	40.9
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	1.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.5	.7	.7	6.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ This figure based on unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.

State of Oregon
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
Department of Human Resources

Research and Statistics
March 1983 Benchmark
March 1984 (Rev.)

OREGON RESIDENT LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT 1982 1/

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,324.0	1,300.1	1,306.8	1,318.2	1,323.2	1,336.8	1,357.4	1,336.6	1,322.3	1,332.2	1,320.0	1,320.9	1,313.4
UNEMPLOYMENT	153.0	162.5	166.6	166.1	160.9	155.4	150.3	142.4	140.4	137.0	138.4	154.9	161.1
Percent of Labor Force 2/	11.5	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	12.3
Seasonally Adjusted Percent	11.5	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.9
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	1,171.0	1,137.6	1,140.2	1,152.1	1,162.3	1,181.4	1,207.1	1,194.2	1,181.9	1,195.2	1,181.6	1,166.0	1,152.3

OREGON NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1982 3/ **

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	960.8	956.9	954.0	957.2	960.5	967.1	978.6	957.6	957.1	972.0	966.1	958.2	948.3
Wage & Salary Empl. Index (1977=100) 4/	102.6	104.4	103.7	103.4	103.2	103.2	103.0	102.6	102.1	102.0	101.5	101.3	100.6
Diffusion Index 5/	38.7	28.3	29.5	31.8	38.8	43.4	44.2	44.2	41.1	44.2	39.5	41.1	38.0
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	185.7	181.9	181.6	181.3	181.1	182.9	186.4	193.7	195.1	195.5	189.4	183.1	177.9
Durable Goods	132.7	131.9	131.9	132.1	131.9	133.1	134.6	136.2	135.9	136.2	132.2	130.0	127.6
Lumber & Wood Products	55.6	51.7	52.4	52.4	53.2	54.9	57.4	58.4	59.0	59.1	56.9	56.8	55.2
Logging & Sawmills	29.1	25.9	26.8	26.7	27.2	28.3	30.1	31.4	31.8	32.0	30.7	30.1	28.5
Veneer & Plywood	16.7	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.6	17.2	16.9	17.1	17.0	16.5	16.9	16.9
Millwork & Structural Wood	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.4
Mobile Homes	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other Wood Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Furniture & Fixtures	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prod.	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.8
Primary Metals	8.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
Blast Furnaces, Iron & Steel Found.	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9
Nonferrous Metals	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Fabricated Metals	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.2
Fabricated Structural Metals	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
Other Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.5
Machinery	16.5	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.9	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.6	15.3	15.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8
Transportation Equipment	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.4	7.5	8.0	7.4	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.8
Instruments & Related Products	16.8	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Nondurable Goods	53.0	50.0	49.7	49.2	49.2	49.8	51.8	57.5	59.2	59.3	57.2	53.1	50.3
Food & Kindred Products	23.7	20.3	20.5	19.7	19.7	20.2	21.8	27.7	29.7	30.0	28.6	24.4	21.7
Canning and Preserving	13.5	10.1	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.5	17.3	19.3	19.6	18.0	13.8	11.6
Other Food Products	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.1
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Apparel	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
Paper & Allied Products	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.2
Printing & Publishing	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Petroleum Refining	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Rubber & Plastic Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Leather Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4

1982 Cont.

	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NONMANUFACTURING, TOTAL	775.1	775.0	772.4	775.9	779.4	784.2	792.2	763.9	762.0	776.5	776.7	775.1	770.4
Mining & Quarrying	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4
Construction	28.9	27.3	27.1	27.4	27.7	29.5	31.8	31.4	31.3	31.2	29.4	27.4	25.7
Transp., Comm. & Utilities	56.7	56.8	56.7	56.4	56.6	56.8	57.2	57.7	56.6	57.2	57.2	56.3	55.8
Transportation	31.9	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.2	32.9	31.8	32.5	32.7	31.9	31.5
Railroad	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.6	16.2	17.3	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.3	16.2
Other Transportation	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.8
Communications	15.9	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.5
Utilities	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Trade	238.7	238.1	234.0	235.0	235.5	237.7	240.6	239.9	240.6	242.7	238.7	239.8	242.3
Wholesale Trade	62.7	63.3	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.6	64.1	63.2	61.9	61.4
Durable Goods	37.3	38.4	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.2	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.4	36.2
Nondurable Goods	25.4	24.9	24.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	25.2	25.2	25.8	27.5	26.5	25.5	25.2
Retail Trade	176.0	174.8	171.2	172.4	172.7	175.1	178.0	177.5	178.0	178.6	175.5	177.9	180.9
General Merchandise	23.7	24.8	23.2	22.9	23.1	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.4	23.5	24.8	26.4
Food Stores	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.6	26.1	26.7	26.9	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.7	26.9
Auto Dealers & Services Stations	21.4	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.2	21.0
Other Retail Trade	104.5	102.8	101.1	102.5	102.5	104.5	106.4	105.4	105.7	106.8	104.1	105.2	106.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.9	65.3	64.8	65.2	65.7	65.6	65.8	65.8	65.6	65.5	63.9	63.5	63.3
Banking & Credit Agencies	23.8	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.3
Other Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	41.1	40.9	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	40.5	40.2	40.0
Services	188.6	186.1	187.1	188.6	189.5	189.2	190.2	189.3	188.8	190.1	188.6	187.9	187.5
Hotels & Personal Services	23.3	22.8	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.5	23.8	23.9	24.1	23.4	22.6	22.3
Health Services	65.3	64.7	64.7	64.8	65.2	65.4	65.8	65.3	65.8	65.7	65.3	65.2	65.4
Other Services	100.0	98.6	99.4	100.6	100.9	100.5	100.9	100.2	99.1	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.8
Government	195.5	199.6	200.9	201.5	202.7	203.5	204.7	177.8	177.1	187.8	197.0	198.5	194.4
Federal	29.1	27.4	27.0	27.2	28.6	29.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.6	29.6	29.3	28.4
State Government	50.8	51.5	52.4	52.5	51.9	52.0	52.5	47.4	47.7	47.9	51.3	51.8	50.0
Education	21.5	22.5	22.9	23.1	22.6	22.6	22.6	18.0	17.6	18.0	22.6	22.8	22.2
Other State	29.3	29.0	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.4	29.9	29.4	30.1	29.9	28.7	29.0	27.8
Local Government	115.6	120.7	121.5	121.8	122.2	122.1	121.7	99.8	98.7	109.3	116.1	117.4	116.0
Education	70.9	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.1	75.4	53.8	52.6	64.0	72.4	73.9	73.1
Other Local	44.7	44.0	44.3	44.4	44.7	45.0	46.3	46.0	46.1	45.3	43.7	43.5	42.9
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0

** Data are in thousands

1/ Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older by place of residence. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting. Includes nonagriculture wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agriculture and labor disputants.

2/ This figure based on unrounded data.

3/ This nonagricultural wage and salary employment series is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual as amended by the 1977 supplement. The data are by place of work and persons working multiple jobs are counted more than once. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded from the wage and salary employment totals.

4/ Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment seasonally adjusted and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's annual average employment (774.3) and that of 1977 (936.9).

5/ The diffusion index is the percentage of a selected group of 43 industries showing an increase in seasonally adjusted employment. Half of those industries showing no significant change (less than 1/2 of 1%) are counted as increasing.